5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH1

[1811 - 1917]

power, which gave him in effect the position of an autocratic monarch during the period of his viceroyalty. From 1882 to 1905 the administration was yet further centralised by the substitution for the Viceroy of a Governor-General, directly controlled by a Caucasian Committee at St. Petersburg. A civil Governor subordinate to the Viceroy or Governor-General ruled each Province, with the exception of those of Daghestan, Sukhum, Batum and Kars, where the Governor was a military officer. The Provinces were divided into districts, governed by officials bearing the title *nachalnik*, and the districts were divided into communes (*volost*), where the chief authority was a native elder (*volostnoi starshina*) elected by the community and assisted by a headman of each village (*starosh*). With regard to the law, small cases were tried by local magistrates; those involving more than 2,000 roubles by Russian judges in the district courts.

It will thus be seen that while the Russian administrative machine provided for a degree of local autonomy, the natives had no influence on the conduct of Caucasian or even of provincial affairs. But this system was suitable enough to the mass of the peasantry who, under native rule, had lain in still deeper servitude. The Tatar peasantry, particularly, after the termination of the national struggle for independence, reconciled themselves to Russian rule. The Georgian aristocracy, still inspired by some glimmerings of sentimental patriotism, and resenting at once the supremacy of the Russian bureaucracy, the decline of their own feudal powers, and the steady growth of an Armenian bourgeoisie, alone of all the elements in the Transcaucasus continued to foster a vivid resentment against the existing régime. The Russian policy of Russification, the chief incidents of which were the subjecting of the Georgian Autocephalous Church to the Holy Synod (1811) and the abolition of the autonomy of Svanetia (1833) and of Mingrelia (1867), roused them more than once to sporadic revolt. Thus risings, partly nationalist and partly agrarian in character, in which members of the nobility led the peasant bands, took place at different dates—in Imeretia (1821), in Guria (1822) and in Mingrelia (1857).

During the same period, and parallel with the political discontent, the patriotic literary revival, initiated during the previous century by Vakhtang VI and Prince Vakhusht, was developed, and a school arose of aristocratic journalists and poets, chief of whom were Alexander and Ilia Chavchavadze, Giorgi Eristavi (a Decabrist), Grigor Orbelian and Ivané

5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH1

[181.-1-17]

Machabeli, who founded a daily paper. The style of this school was for the most part romantically patriotic, and it appealed primarily to the large and impoverished aristocratic class; but of all its disciples Ilia Chavchavadze alone had a following among the people. In general, the Russian Government had little to fear from the patriotic movement of the nobles; the majority of them served faithfully, some with distinction, in the Georgian regiments which played an important part in the Caucasian Campaign of 1877–8. Finally, the incorporation, in 1884, of the hitherto distinct Georgian army in the general military organisation of the Russian Empire marked the disappearance of the last remnant of the independence of the Georgian kingdom.

With the economic development of Transcaucasia the subversive social doctrines already spreading among the workmen of European Russia reached the Caucasus, and the Tiflis administration was confronted with a movement more real and more dangerous than the sentimental romanticism of the native princes. In 1870 European capital began to exploit Baku, and in the same year operations were begun at the great manganese deposits of Chiaturi. The construction of a railway line from Poti to Tiflis had been begun in 1867, and in 1883 this line was continued to Baku. In 1884 foreign capital, chiefly that of the Rothschilds, began to build a port at Batum. During the following thirty years the industrialisation of the Caucasus proceeded. Baku became one of the greatest petroleum centres of the world; further deposits of oil were exploited at Maikop and Grozni; another railway soon linked these towns with the Black Sea, the Caspian and Baku, and Russian, Armenian and foreign companies hastened to undertake the working of the rich manganese and copper deposits and the export of the silk, cotton, timber and wine of the country.

This sudden development soon produced the most complicated problems; antagonisms social and racial were presented in an acute form. The oil-towns were the foci of these antagonisms and the scene of the more sanguinary events of 1904–6, but the conditions there reacted on, and were reproduced in a lesser degree in, Georgia. Foreign capitalism was more than usually aggressive, as it believed itself to be operating in a new country where it was in a position to exploit cheap and inexhaustible supplies of uneducated native labour; and a sudden transition from feudalism to industrialism had created a labouring class the more dangerous because it could

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia RH1

FOLKLORE, MUSIC, AND DANCE

538 533 Due to the central position of the Caucasus between different and changing hearths of civilization, and to contacts with various nomadic peoples, Caucasian folklore has a wealth of themes. All possible types are represented: epics, historical songs, religious songs, war chants, riding, hunting, and pastoral songs, ballads, dance songs, lyrical and love songs, lullabies and mourning chants, satirical songs which often are partly or wholly improvised at celebrations; besides fairy tales, there are many legends, partly dealing with the same subjects as the epic and historical songs. Among the mountaineers, the lyrical songs often are accompanied by a story explaining their origin or background. Part of this material is indigenous to the Caucasus, continuing ancient mythical traditions or dealing with local events. But the oral literature that came to the Caucasus from outside has also received a typical Caucasian coloring by the addition or stressing of certain traits, such as the themes of blood vengeance, hospitality, and loyalty between friends, which has precedence ultimately over love for a wife or betrothed.

The Kartvelian peoples possess a large store of folk tales which usually begin with the words: "There was and there was not..."; the fairy princesses are called mzetunakhavi

538 "not seen by the sun." Some popular epic
533 songs are derived from literary works such as the Georgian translation of the "Shahname" or Rustaveli's poem "The Knight in the Panther Skin" of the end of the twelfth century; these popular variants show considerable divergences. In the legend of the valiant and beneficent hero Amirani--who dares, however, to measure his strength against God and in punishment is chained to a mountain--a literary subject is curiously blended with ancient mythical traditions: the name of the hero as well as some other names and certain incidents of the story are taken from the heroic epic "Amirandaredjiani," probably translated from Persian in the eleventh century; but the main substance is a myth which is known also to other Caucasian peoples, and which is connected with the Greek myth of Prometheus chained to a rock in the Caucasus. The Georgian historical songs relate particularly skirmishes with the N. Caucasian mountain tribes, and the exploits of famous brigands and outlaws.

The oldest layer of the North-Caucasian folklore consists of the epopee of the Narts. In Dagestan the latter are simply synonymous with "giants," in the Central and Western Caucasus they have individual names and personalities: Uryzmag (Ozermeg, etc.), the oldest and wisest of the Narts; Batraz (Peterez, etc.), the young valiant hero; Sozruko (Sesrkvaj, etc.), also rich in adventures, who

538
533 dies the death of Achilles; Satana, the protectoress of the hearth, the dominant female figure in the epic. The Nart epic contains no historical references; the Narts fight one-eyed giants, descend to the country of the dead, have supernatural qualities and powers. The historical songs of the North Caucasian peoples preserve the memory of intertribal clashes, of wars with invaders, of raids into Russian or Georgian territory, of famous abreks (outlaws). Both songs and tales exhibit typical features of the mountaineer culture. There is the young fatherless boy whose mother keeps secret from him that his father was killed by a giant, as she fears for her son's life. When his playmates inform him that his father was killed and that his mother knows by whom, he pretends to be sick. She prepares a hot honey drink for him, and he grabs her hand and holds it in the hot beverage until she tells him the name of the killer. He finds the giant, who defeats him in battle, but does not want to kill the child. The giant treats him kindly, which gives the boy a chance to kill him in his sleep and to "fulfill the law of his fathers." There is the young man who falls in love with the girl who is secretly engaged to his best friend. The friend, taken in confidence, without a word makes all the preparations for his comrade's wedding. The latter finds out at the last moment, when he notices that his bride is distressed, and inquires as to the cause.

538 He cuts off the fingers with which he has
533 touched her dress and takes her back to his friend. Another recurrent theme is that of the mother who suckles the man whose blood is sought by her son, thus establishing a milk relationship, and ending the feud, "sparing the lives of two sons rather than losing her only one." In the genre of humoristic tales, Nasreddin Hoja stories enjoy wide popularity in the Caucasus.

533 Formerly the epical and historical songs were recited by bards, usually liberated serfs, who found employment in the houses of princes and nobles. They accompanied themselves on string instruments.

The characteristic feature in W. Georgian music is part-singing of men's choirs, the second voice, called k'rimanch'uli, executing improvised wordless flourishes in the highest falsetto. In the N. W. Caucasus a solo voice sings the words of the song, the choir accompaning it unisono in long-drawn tones as a kind of organ point, or with an independent melody. Dances are accompanied
535 by musical instruments: in Georgia, bagpipes
[534] (zazandari), lute (ch'onguri), violin with spherical body (ch'ianuri), several kinds of flutes (duduki, zurna, salamuri) and drums (dali, diplipito); in the N. Caucasus, a two-stringed violin, flutes and castanets. The most popular Caucasian dance is the so-called

538 3 Abashidze, Grigol (Grigorii Grigor'evich)
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for poetry collection: Lenin y Samgori
Na iuzhnoi granitse.

Laur. Stalin prem. 1950
BE I 1:67

646 1 Abashidze, Iraklii Vissarionovich
1st sect. Soiuz sovet. pisatelei Gruz. SSR, 1954 Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954

Zar. Vost. 2/17/54
Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

533 3 Abbasov, A.
Azerbaidzhani musician, 20th c.

BE II 1:478

646 3 Abbasov, Kurban Abas Kuli ogly
645 Nakhichev. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20-21 s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54
Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

532 1 Akhvlediani, Elena Dmitrievna
1901- Georgian landscape painter; Studied in Paris; her themes are on World War II.

BE II 3:564

814 1 Akhvlediani, Georgii Saridanovich
1887- Georgian linguist; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. Writes on general phonetics, especially in Caucasian languages. Voprosy obshchei i gruzinskoi fonetiki, 1938

BE II 3:563

692 2 Akopian, A. A.
Member of Armenian Supreme Court Collegium

538 2 Akopian, Akop
1866-1937 in Kirovabad. Founder of Armenian proletarian lit. Collection of poems appeared in 1899. Party member since 1904. In 1923 was named: people's poet of Armenia and Georgia. Wrote: Novoeutro, Shirkanal (praising Bolshevik electrification).

BE I 2:19
II 1:607

538 5 Anchby-Shervanize (no initials) Published in Paris, 1923: Abkhazskie legendy; acc. to inform. in encyclopedia: the work is without literary merit.

BE I 1:118

646 6 Andrianovia, Mariia Fedorovna Member of Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, Stavropol. krai.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

1 Antonov, Aleksei Innokent'evich Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR (4. s'ezd) 1954

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

536 1 Apkhaidze, Emanuil Eliseevich Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for acting in "Potoplennye kamni", People's artist of Georgia.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 78

646 6 Apollova, Valentina Fedorovna Member of Sov. Soiuz, VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954; Krasnodar. krai

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

538 1 Aragvispireli, Shio Zakhar'evich (Now: Dedobrishvili) 1876-1926 Georgian writer, wrote: Vot nasha zhizn', Uzhas

BE II 2:604

646 2 Arakelian, Astkhik Sarkisovna Deputy Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954)

Kom. Er. 3/18/54

665 2 Arakelian, S. V. Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 17-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

532 2 Arakelian, Sedrak Arakelovich, 1884-1942. Armenian landscape painter. During Civil War painted many inflammatory posters; among first to glorify socialism. Painted: "Artiktuk", 1930. "Kal'liura v gory", 1936. Influenced by impressionist style.

BE II 2:607

533 1 Arakishvili (Arakchiev) Dmitrii Ignat'evich, 1873- Georgian composer; people's artist of Georgia. Studied in Moscow. Wrote: Gruz narodnoe muzik, tvorchestvo, 1916. Composed first Georgian opera: Skazanie o Shota Rustaveli, 1914; with slight changes the opera appeared first in 1919 and them with Shanshiashvili libretto in 1947.

BE II 2:607-8;13:91

538 2 Arzai (pseud. of Movses Arutiunian) 1878 - Founder of proletarian prose in pre revolutionary Armenia. Wrote: Solntse, 1913. Skazka, Nedostroennyi dom, 1913. Good short-story writer: Ogni, Tovarishch Mukuch Tysiachegolov

BE II 2:606

875 1 Ardzinba, Grigorii Shagovich
646 Abkhaz. deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Born in Duripsh, 1919- Teacher; deputy to VS SSSR 1-3. sozyv.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

532 2 Artsatbanian, V. G.
Armenian painter 20th c.

BE II 3:90

538 2 Arutiunian, Movses
see
Arazi

665 2 Arzumanian, G. A.
Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

2 Asaturian, A. T.
Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

814 5 Ashkamaf, D. A.
Grammarian; wrote on Adygei language.

BE II 1:427

536 3 Ashumov, Mageram Kiazim ogly
Azerb. actor. Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for role in Zaria nad Kaspiem presented in Azerb. gos. teatr russkoi dramy.

Laur. Stalin prem. 1950
p. 79

3/1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 677 -- Analyst]

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 CaucasiaRH1

538 4 Bagraev, Sozur Kurmanovich 1888-1928. Poet of Sev. Oset. oblast'. Wrote in Digor dialect Dver' serdtsa, lyric poems, 1908

BE II 4:25

701 2 Bagramian, Ivan Khristoforovich
646 1897- in Kirovabad. Began as squadron commander in Ararat valley, 1922. Finished Frunze acad. mil. in Moscow. 1941 col. in Ukraine; 1943 cracked Bryansk front; became asst. chief of Timoshenko; fought at Khar'kov. Order of Kutuzov; commander of Baltic army (the only non-Russian to command a Red Army front-Curr. Biogr.) Won victory at Vitebsk, January 27, 1944. Deputy to VS SSSR 1-3 sozyv. Deputy chief of staff 1941 1945.

BE II 4:25
Curr. Biogr. 1944, p. 27-28
Curr. Digest news 9'55, 8-10

232 2 Bagratian, Malkhas Galustovich
645 Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for new breed of rabbits. Minister of Agriculture Arm. SSR, 1950

Laur. Stalin prem. 1950
p. 59

538 1
646

Baratashvili, Mariia Gervasevna
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954) Born in Chiatura,
1908- Graduated from Tiflis univ.
fac. philology in 1945; since 1936 a
writer of lyric poetry; Wrote comedy
"Strekoza" (Marine)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54
Zar. Vost. 2/13/54

533 2

Barkhudarian, Sergei (Sarkis)
Vasil'evich, 1887-
Armenian composer; 1923-- professor
at Tiflis conservatory. Wrote: Narine,
ballet, 1938; Keri-Kuchi, children's
opera. Anush, symphonic poem. Uses
Armenian themes in his works.

BE II 4:276

538 1

Barnovi, Vasilii Zakhar'evich,
1856-1934 Georgian realist writer.
Wrote: Torzhestvo zmeia; Nevesta
Tebery; Muchenitsa liubvy; Zaria Isani
His early works are concerned with
historial themes; language a bit archaic.

BE II 4:252

646 1

Basistyi, Nikolai Efremovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54

377 2 Chakharch'ian, Iosif Nazarovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for production of special asynchronic electric motors.

Laur. Stalin.prem. 1950
p. 41

536 1 Chakhava, Medea Vasil'evan
Stalin prize 3. class for acting in Vasadze's Potoplennye kamni

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 78

331 1 (?) Chankotadze, Vakhtang Lavrent'evich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950
Construction engineer; director of trust Khramgesstroi.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

665 2 Charchian, Z. V.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 (2?) Charents
-1937. Armenian poet killed by Bolsheviks. See Kocharian for more information.

• 538 1 Cheishvili, Aleksandr Nikolaevich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950, for novel Lelo.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 66

646 5 Chekmenev, Dmitrii Rodionovich
Kab. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda, 3/18/54

546 1 Chiaureli, Mikhail Edisherovich
1894-. Film script writer; best films: Saba, Khabarda, etc. Rec'd Stalin prize in 1947. Also sculptor; did Lenin's statue in Tiflis. In his writings shows satirical bent. Acted in first Georgian film: Arsen Dzhordiiashvili, 1921. In 1946 directed film: Kliatva Stalina po mogile Lenina.

BE I 61:571
Soviet Calendar 1917-1947

646 4 Chibirov, Khristofor Tadiozovich
Sev. Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954.

Pravda, 3/18/54

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

538 l Chikovani, Simon
1901-. Georgian writer; began as a futurist, now representative of proletarian ideology in literature. While he is against glorification of past, he defends revolutionary romanticism in his works. Wrote: Makholod Lekseli, Bedi respublika, Ot Kavkaza do Taganroga (poem)

BE I 61:579
BE II 13:78

815 l Chitaia, Trofim Levonovich
Stalin prize 3. class for directing certain Georgian geological undertaking.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 35

5?2 l Chkheidze, Konstantin Viacheslavovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for architectural decorations in the theater in Chiaturi (?).

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 76

665 l Chkheidze, Nikolai Semenovich
1864-1926. Menshevik; after annexation of Georgia to USSR, went abroad, and shortly thereafter committed suicide.

BE I 61:782

204 1 Chkhikvishvili, I.
Editor of Zaria vostoka (1955)

815 1 Chkhikvishvili, Zebed Iraklievich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950
for geological works.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 35

538 1 Chkhivadze, Panteleimon
1903- . Georgian, proletarian writer. Member of CP SSSR. In his works he extolls possibilities of tomorrow. Wrote: Tov. Butkhuzi, Etazhi. Both are translated into Russian.

BE I 61:782

646 1 Chochua, Andrei Maksimovich
Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

665 2 Cholakchian, G. T.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd,
1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 Dadiani, Shalva Nikolaevich, 1874-
Georgian writer. Member of CP SSSR since 1945. People's artist of Georgia. Representative of critical realism in Georgian lit. Wrote: Iz iskry (1937) which was translated into Russian in 1940. Wrote 37 plays. Deputy to VS SSSR 1. -2. sozyv. Rec'd Lenin order.

BE II 13:299

646 4 Dagirov, Nabi Sadykovich
Dag. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. soz., 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

646 2
815 Daian, Viktoriia Ovanesovna
Deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Born 1904- in Nor Baiazet. Economist; teacher

Kom. Er. 3/19/54
2/17/54

815 1 Davitshvili, Leo Shioevich, 1895-
Paleontologist; member of Akad. nauk. Gruz. SSR since 1944.
Wrote: Razvitie idei i metodov v paleontologii posle Darvina, 1940 and and Istoriia evoliutsionnoi paleontologii ot Darvina do nashikh dnei, 1948.
Rec'd Stalin prize for the latter.

BE II 13:260
19:279

665 2 Davtian, G. S.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956. Editor of Doklady Akad. nauk Arm. SSR.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

53 3 Davudova, Marziia Iusif kyzy, 1901-
Actress; member of CP SSSR since 1942. Deputy VS Azerb. SSR 2. -3. sozyv. Acted in Azizbekov theater in Baku. Stalin prize in 1948 for role Giul'zar in play Utro Vostoka E. Mamedkhanlyi.

BE II 13:266

538 1 Dedobrishvili
see Aragvispireli, S. Z. 1/1

1/1 [cf. col. 116, p. 676 -- Analyst]

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

538 2 Demirchian, Derenik Karapetovich 1877- Armenian writer; born in Akhalkalaki in Georgia. Began as poet in 1893, later influenced by Gorkii. Wrote short story Sato in 1929, comedy Khrabryi Nazar in 1942, historical novel Vartanidy (2 vols. 1943/44)

BE II 3:87
13:652

646 1 Dgebuadze, Nina Kalistratovna
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54

665 2 Dilanian, A. O.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

3 Dmitriev, A. P.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

3773 (?) Ebralidze, Mirian Silovanovich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for collaborating in the building of hydroelectrical plant.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950

6653 Efendiev, A. O.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

3 Efendiev, G. Sh.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

3 Efendiev, Kh. S
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

5381 Eristavi-Khoshtariia, Anastasii 1868-1951. Belonged to realist school; wrote long novels in which he portrayed the decadence of aristocracy, and the coming up of the bourgeoisie. Best novel: Na skol'zkom puti (in the original: Molipul gzaze, 1897). Also Vokrug tserkvi, against imperalist aim of orthodox church.

BE I 64:595

665 3 Filiashkin, K. I.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. sezd, 1954

669 3 Fioletov, Ivan Timofeevich (Vania) 1884-1918. Azerb. revolutionary. One of the 26 Bakinskie komissary, organizer of Bakinskaia kommuna. Bol'shevik since 1903. After February revolution elected to Ispol. komit. sovet. Fought against Mensheviks, dashnaky and mussavisty. Komissar and president of Sovet narod. khoziaist. in Baku; member of Kavkazskii krai. kometet bol'shevikov. Executed in 1918.

BE I 57:630

64 5 Firsov, Vasilii Nikiforovich
Cherkes. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

4 Fomicheva, Efrosin'ia Alekseevna
Dag. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954
Pravda 3/18/54

538 1 Gabashvili, Ekaterina Revazovna
1851-1938. Born in Gori. Wrote on peasant themes and stood for feminist movements.
BE II 13:77

532 1 Gabashvili, Georgii Ivanovich, 1862-1936.
Georgian realist painter, influenced by Repin. Paintings: Posle dozhda, Prodavets chaia, Khramovoi prazdnik. Prefers to paint scenes from present and past local Georgian life. Organized art academy in Tiflis.

BE II 9:590

538 5 Gabiev, Said, 1877-
Lak poet; wrote; zvuki lakskoi chengury, 1928.

BE II 13:288

64 5 Gabitov, Abdulla Gismotullovich
Kab. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda, 3/18/54

533 2 Gabrielian, Avet Karpovich, 1899-
Violinist; people's artist of Armenia; teaches at Moscow conservatory; member of Komitats chamber orchestra group, awarded Stalin prize in 1946.

BE II 9:595

●538 2 Gabrielian, Rachii Kocharovich
see
Rachii Kochar (pseud.) 1

815 1 Gabuniia, Evtikhii Bagratovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 geologist.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 35

538 4(1?) Gadiev, Tsomak, Mikhail Iur'evich, 1883-1931
Ossetian revolutionary poet; son of Osset. revolutionary Seka Gadiev. The poems lash against czarist regime. Narod, Nabat; Glorification of socialism Chest' predkov, 1931, about Osset. peasants becoming collectivized. Unfinished trilogy: Idushchie k schast'iu, 1929-

BE II 9:613

646 1 Gadliia, Mariia Vladimirovna
Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

1 [Cf. cat. 116, p. 788 -- Analyst]

665 3 Gadzhiev, N. M.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20.-21. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

641 3 Gadzhi-Kasumov, Mustafa
759 Makhmud ogly. Nakhichev. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Finished med. faculty of Kharkov in 1910; professor of gynecology of Azerb. inst. of medicine since 1938. Was member of Zakavkaz. ispolnit. kom. Deputy to VS Azerb. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54
2/20/54

538 4 Gafurov, Abutalid, 1883-
Dagestani poet; at 18. s'ezd of CP SSSR read poem about Stalin Reki stremiatsia k moriu.

BE II 13:288

646 1 Gagiev, Aleksei Davidovich
Iugo-Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

538 2
204 Gaidar (pseud. of Golikov, Arkadii) 1904-1941. Armenian writer, born in L'gov. Wrote: Shkola, Chuk i Gek, Timur i ego komanda; was military correspondent in World War II, and died in war.

Kom. Er. 2/21/54

401 2 Galfaian, Markar Karapetovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for work on a three-phase generator.

Laur. Stalin.prem. 1950
p. 43

646 2 Galoian, Aslan Akopovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954

Kom. Er. 3/19/54

665 2 Galstian, N. S
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 Gamsakhurdia, Konstantin Semenovich, 1891- Georgian writer; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. Wrote: Vstrecha s mertvetsom, 1924 Ulybka Dionisa, 1933; in both he portrays decadent bourgeois trends. David Stroitel' in 3 vols, 1945-9. Language is archaic. Translated Dante's Divina Commedia into Georgian.

BE II 10:195-6

4 Gamzat, Tsadasa, 1877-1951 Dagestani satirical poet.

BE II 13:287

1 Gaprindashvili, Valerian Ivanovich, 1889-1941. Georgian symbolist poet; his poems are filled with mysticism, individualistic, decadent traits. After revolution he stopped his symbolism and turned to "true lyricism" glorifying Lenin and Stalin.

BE II 10:216

533 4 Gasanov, Gotfrid Alievich, 1900- Dagestani musicologist Lezgian by nationality. Deputy to VS SSSR 1.-3. sozyv. Wrote opera Khochbar 1937 and Dagestankaia kantata o Staline for which he rec'd Stalin prize in 1950.

BE II 10:257 Laur. Stalin prem 1950 p. 71

● 538 2 Golikov, Arkadii
see
Gaidar (pseud) 1/1

646 6 Golovchenko, Vasilii Ivanovich
Member of Sov. Soiuz Krasnodar. krai, VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

2 Gorbatov, Aleksandr Vasil'evich
Deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Kom. Er. 3/19/54

536 1 Gotsiridze, N. S.
1872-1949; Georgian actor.

BE II 13:95

646 1 Gotsiridze, Otar Davidovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54

1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 720 -- Analyst]

533 2 Grigorian, Vagram Mkrtichevich Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 opera artist

Laur. Stalin,prem. 1950
p. 80

•538 1 Grishashvili (pseud. Iosif Grigor'evich Mamulaishvili) 1899- Georgian poet; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. Born in Tiflis. First lyric poems: Buket roz, 1906 Proshchanie so starym Tbilisi, 1925. Stalin prize in 1950. Wrote also: Lermontov i gruzin. lit, and Ostrovskii i gruzin. teatr. Translated many Armenian works into Georgian.

BE II 12:624

815 3 Grossgein, Aleksandr Al'fonsovich, 1888-1948. Azerb. botanist; member of Azerb. Akad. nauk; taught in Tiflis 1917- Director of botanical inst. of Azerb. Akad. nauk; at the Azerb. Kirov univ. created chair of morphology and systematology of higher plants. Wrote Flora Kavkaza, 1928 in 4 vols. Analiz flory Kavkaza 1936 and Rastitel'nye resursy Kavkaza, 1946. The bibliography of his works appears in Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1949, No. 3

BE II 13:17-18

815 1 Guliashvili, Vasilii Zakhar'evich, 1903- Soviet forestry expert; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR; writes on biology, ecology. Director of Forestry inst. of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR in 1954.

BE II 13:192
Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

• 538 1 Gulia, Dmitrii Iosifovich
Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv. 1954. Born in 1874-Varch; national poet of Abkaziia; founder of Abkhaz art and lit. Taught Abkhazian at Tiflis univ. Translates into Abkhaz. language Pushkin, Krylov, Nekrasov.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54 & Zar. Vost 2/23/54
BE II 13:191-2
I 19:785

1 Gulia, Georgii Dmitrievich, 1913- Abkhaz. artist, writer; member of CP SSR since 1940. Writes in Russian. Born in Sukhumi. Son of writer D. I. Gulia. For Vesna v Sakene rec'd Stalin prize in 1948. Wrote first Abkhazian grammar, and edited first Abkhazian periodical Apsny, (Abkhazia). Translated the "International" into Abkhazian. Member of VS Abkhaz. SSR. His first works: Abrakil and Kamachich. After revolution dedicates many of his poems to Lenin, Stalin and Beriia, and extol the wisdom of CP, the new Soviet man, etc. Wrote the first Abkhaz. short story: Pod chuzhim nebom.

BE: II 13:191

646 3 Gus'kov, Anatolii Mikhailovich
665 Deputy to Sov. Soiuz. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)
Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR., 20. -21. s'ezd, 1954, 1956
Born in Moscow, 1914-
Member of Internal Affairs Azerb. SSR since 1953.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54, 2/25/54, 1/26/56

538 1 Gvetadze, Razhden Matveevich
1897- . Georgian writer, symbolist
Belonged to group Golubye rogi, Georgian symbolist poets. Translated Chanson de Roland and Ramayana into Georgian.

BE II 10:290

665 3 Iakovlev, D. D.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

3 Ibragimov, A. I.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

646 4 Ibragimov, Davud
Dag. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSR
4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda, 3/18/54

646 643 538 3 Ibragimov, Mirza Azhdar ogly (born in 1911- no place found) Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. sozyv, 1954) President of Presidium VS Azerb. SSR since 1954- President of Soiuz sovet. pisat. Azerb. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR 20-21 s'ezd 1954, 1956. Philologian, writer; member of Akad. nauk Azerb. SSR. Dramas: Khaiat (1937), Madrid (1938), Nastupit den' (1948; rec'd Stalin prize for it in 1951).

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54 and 3/10/54; 2/28/54, 1/26/56, 12/28/55

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 66

646 1 Ignitian, Sergei Mezovich Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/19/54

665 3 Ignatov, I. P. Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646 1 Inauri, Aleksei Nikolaevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR
(4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

665 2
693 Ioannesian, K. I.
Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956. Public prosecutor of Armenian Supreme Court.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 2
646 Isaakian, Avetik Saakovich
1875-, Aleksandropol (now Leninakan). President of writers' union of Armenia. Since 1946 member of Akad. nauk Arm. SSR. Deputy to VS SSR 3. sozyv. Studied in Leipzig. Stalin prize 1946. Lyric poet; studied in ecclesiastic. seminary. Famous poem: Abu-Lala-Maari translated into many European languages. 1930-36 lived in Paris where he worked against enemies of Armenian dashnaky. Very nationalistically inclined.

BE II 3:86 18:471-2
I 29:280-1

316 3(?) Kamladze, Aleksandr Artem'evich
Stalin prize 1. class
Mining engineer

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 34

669 3(?) Kamo (pseud.) Party-pseudonym of Ter-Petrosian, Semën Arshakovich Born in Gori, 1882-1922. Prof. revolutionary. Died in car accident. Collaborated with Stalin.

BE II 19:543

242 1 Kanchaveli, L.
Director of the Institute of plant protection of Akad. nauk, SSR Gruz., 1954

Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

538 2 Kaputikian, Sil'va Barunakovna 1919- . Armenian poetess, born in Erevan. Stalin prize in 1952. Wrote Vera, Esli vdrug pozuvut menia, etc.

BE II 20:90

646 2 Karapetian, Sashibek Airapetovich
Deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954.

Kom. Er. 3/19/54

669
645
648

counselor to Turkey 1923-4; chief of Middle East Dept. of Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1941-3; deputy of Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1943-5; ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Rumania since 1945.

World Dipl. Dir. 1950, page 853

665 2 Kazarian, V. A.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18.s'ezd 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 Kediashvili, D.
1862-1931. Georgian writer. Wrote: Solomon Morbeladze, 1894; Machekha Samanishvili, 1897; Nevzgody Kamushadze, 1900.

BE II 13:78

325 3(?) Kekelidze, Ivan Grigor'evich
Stalin prize 3. class, for work in metallurgy (1950).

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 32

814 1 Kekelidze, Konrelii Samsonovich
1879-. Georgian academician, philologian. Wrote: Istoriia

814 drevnegruzinskoi literatury. 2 vols. 1923-24. 3. ed. 1951-52. Did some work on Byzantine literature as reflected in Georgian translation, and unavailable in the original.

BE II 20:491

646 1 Kemoklidze, Parten Georgevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954).

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

• 538 5 Kerashev, Tembot Magometovich 1903- . Adygeian prose-writer. Translated "International" into Adygeian. Novel Shambul about collectivization of Adygeia. Rec'd Stalin prize in 1948 for Doroga k schast'iu.

BE II 20:551, I 61:254

316 3(?) Kereselidze, Konstantin Georgievich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950. Mining engineer.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 35

665 3 Kerimov, A. G.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

665 3 Kerimova, Z. A.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

• 538 5 Keshokov, A.
1914-
Kabardian author; wrote poem
U podnozh'ia gor, 1941

BE II 19:216

815 1
875
646 Ketskhoveli, Nikolai Nikolaevich
1897-. Botanist; member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR since 1941; rector of Tiflis univ. since 1945. Collected material on Georgian forests. Published: Atlas kul'turnoi flory Gruzii, Flora Gruzii. Deputy to VS SSR I. 3. sozyv. Head of agricult. div.. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR.

BE II 20:578
Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

645 1 Ketsoveli, Z. N.
Minister of food industry Gruz. SSR, 1954.

Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

533 2 Khachaturian, Aram Il'ich
1904-, Tiflis. Finished conservatory in Moscow 1934. Began with

232 3 Khachaturovna, Mosesian Margo
Born in Nagorno-Karabakhskaia oblast, 1925. Veterinarian; since 1953 in kolkhoz im. Stalin in Martuninskii raion. Unsuccessful candidate Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54.

536 5 Khadzhieva, Tashu
20. c. Chechen actress

BE I' 61:535

538 5 Chakurate, S.
Famous Cherkessian author; head of Gorskii ispolkom 1921.

BE I 61:254

759 5 Khanene, Filipp Semenovich
815 Stalin prize 3. class, 1950, for combatting bacillary dysentery. Head of laboratory of Vsesoiuz, nauch. issled. khimiko-farmatseut. inst. im. S. Ordzhonikidze.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 65

538 5 Khatkov, Akhmet 1902-
Rec'd prizes at the North-Caucasian Olympics of national arts; writes poems, stories of con-

• 538 temporary life. Cherkessian.

BE I 61:254

5 Khavpachev, Amirkhan
1882-. Kabardian poet; wrote: Partizany Kabardy, My pobediteli, Slava Stalinu.

BE II 19:216

647 1 Khazan, A. S.
Former investigator of Georgian Commissariat of Int. Aff. Executed Nov. 1955.

NYT
Zar. Vost.

646 4 Khetagurova, Tamara Soltanovna
Sev. Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Pravda, 3/18/54

6 Khoruzhenko, Ol'ga Petrovna
Member of Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954; Krasnodar. krai

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

538 1 Kiacheli, Leo
(presently called:Shengelaia, Leon Mikhailovich). 1884-. Georgian writer; born in Obudzhi. Wrote Krov', Gvadi Bigva, 1938, for which he rec'd Stalin prize in 1941.

BE II 20:582

535 1 Kikaleishvili, Zurabu Malakievich.
People's artist of Georgia; Stalin prize winner for dance choreography. (Collaborated with Chabukiani on ballet Gorda.)

Zar. Vost. 2/30/55
Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950, p. 81

646 5 Khmelev, Ivan Fedorovich
Cherkes. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Pravda 3/18/54

536 1 Khorava, Akakii Alekseevich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954). Born Ochkhomuri, 1895-. Actor (classical roles); director of Tiflis Rustaveli theatre (1949-); member of committee awarding Stalin prizes on lit. and drama. Won 5 Stalin prizes.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54
Zar. Vost 2/13/54

815 2 Knuniants, Ivan Liudvigovich, 1906-
Stalin prizes in 1943, 1948, and 1950 for his achievements in chemistry. Member of Akad. nauk SSSR since 1946. Synthesized pyrimidine analogs of dyes.

BE II 21:482

538 5 Koble, Bitlestan, 1902
Cherkessian author of historical drama Khimsad; written both in Adygei and Russian

BE I 61:254

5321 Kobuladze, Sergei Solomonovich, 1909- Stalin prize in 1947 for sets to Mshvelidze's opera: Skazanie o Tarieli, and prize in 1948 for sets to Kiladze's ballet Sinatle. CP member since 1947. Studied art, drawing at univ. Tiflis. Illustrated Slovo o polku Igoreve (1939-1942); also illustrated Rustaveli's Vitiaz' v tigrovoi shkure.

BE II 21:496

652 Kocharian, L. M.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

341/646 1 Kurdiani, Archil Grigor'evich
1903 - Georgian architect; 1936-1944 chief architect of Tiflis; rec'd Stalin prize for the Georgia pavilion at the All-Union agricultural exhibit in Moscow, 1941. Deputy to VS SSSR.

BE II 24:90

538 1 (2?) Kurginian, Shushanik Arutiunovna
1875-1927. Armenian poetess; proletarian themes.

BE II 24:89-90

646 4 Kurmagomedova, Patimat
Dag. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Pravda 3/18/54

665 3 Kuz'min, A. V
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

3 Kuzovenkov, I. E.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

646 1 Labakhua, Ketevana Vissarionovna
Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI

532 1 Lansere, Evgenii Evgen'evich 1875-1946. Member of "mir iskusstva" school of painting; began painting with historical portraits. Painted: Zangezur 1926, Krasnye partizany Dagestana, 1931. Illustrated L. Tolstoy's Kazaky and Khadzhi Murat.

BE II 24: 283-4

535 1 Lapiashvili, Parnaoz Georgevich Stalin prize 2. class, for ballet performance in Gorda.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 81

645 1 Leleshvili, M. M. Minister of transportation, Gruz. SSR, 1954.

Zar. Vost. 2/17/54

538 1 646 Leonidze, Georgii Nikolaevich, born in Patardzeuli 1889-. Georgian writer; depicts socialism. CP member since 1945. Deputy VS Gruz. SSR 3.sozyv. Started career as symbolist poet of "Golubye rogi" group. Later wrote: Leninu, 1936, Rodinu poiu, 1936. Stalin prize in 1941, 1952. Now works on history of Georgian lit. 17-19th c.

BE II 24-578

814 1
646

Lomtatidze, Ketevana Vissarionovna Born in Khidistavi, 1911- philologian; editor of v. 7 Tolkovyi slovar' gruzinskogo iazyka; Director of Inst. iazykoznaniia Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR CP member since 1952. Abkhaz. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4.sozyv, 1954.

Zar. Vost 2/13/54
Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

325 1

Lordkipanidze, Iraklii Semenovich Stalin prize 3. class 1950 for work in metallurgy.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 32

538 1

Lordkipanidze, Konstantin Aleksandrovich 1904 - Didi-Dzhikhanti Georgian writer. Wrote: Novye krest'iane, 1930. Doloi kukuruznuiu respubliku, 1934. Zaria Kolkhidy, 1949 (extols CP of Georgia in this)

BE II 25:412

538 1 Lordkipanidze, Nikolai Merabovich, 1880-1944, born in Chuneshi. Wrote: Razorennye gnezda, 1916; Groznyi vlastelin, 1912; Nepreklonnye, 1938-44. Writes about disintegrating society of landowners, and extols virtues of peasants.

BE II 25:412

646 6 Lyskin, Nikolai Fadeevich
Member of Sov. Soiuz. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954, Stavropol. krai

Bak. Rab 3/18/54

1 Machavariani, Tamara Akakievna
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

325 1 Maglakelidze, Lavrentii Sofromovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 metallurgical engineer.

Laur. Stalin.prem. 1950
p. 32

538
3 Mamedkulidze, Dzhalil, 1869-1932. Azerb. realist school writer; born in Nakhichevan. Studied at Gori seminary. Edited satirical journal Molla Nasredin since 1906. On the pattern of Revizor, he wrote comedy Mertvetsy.

BE II 26:189

665
3 Mamedli, R. I.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646
3 Mamedov, Gusein Kurban ogly
Born in Dyrnis, 1900-
1951-sect. Nakhichevanskii oblast. komitet partii. 1952-president of presidium VS Nakhichevan. ASSR Deputy VS Azerb. SSR of all 3 sozyv. In 1954 was candidate for Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, and got elected as Nakhichevan deputy.

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54 & 3/18/54
2/24/54

665
3 Mamedov, Kh. B
Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20.-21. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

401 1 (?) Mamedzade, Ali Geidar Aga Usein
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for better cotton production; Head of machine-building inst. im. Beriia.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 55

646 1 Mamuladze, David Mikhailovich
Adzhar. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

538 1 Mamulaishvili, I. G.
see
Grishashvili 1/1

84 2 Manandian, Iakov Amazaspovich, 1873-1951. Armenian academician since 1939. Historian; teaches ancient history of Armenia. Wrote: Kriticheskii obzor istorii armianskogo naroda, v. 1, 1945.

BE II 26: 194-5

665 2 Manasarian, A. B.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

1/1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 727 -- Analyst]

507 2 Mikoian, Artem, 1905-
Aircraft designer; studied in Tiflis; graduated from Zhukovskii air academy. Designed under Polikarpov; built the first fighter plane, MIK-I, 1939, and built many new types of speed planes. Designed jet plane in 1947. Stalin prizes in 1941, 1947, 1952. Now with ministry of Air Craft Industry in Erevan.

BE II 27:431
World Biogr. 1954, p. 808

645
665 3 Mirzoev, Sultan Abas ogly
Minister of sovkhozy (Azerb., 1954). Member CC CP Azerb. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/10/54

538 3 Mir-Dzhalal (pseud of Pashaev, Mir-Dzhalal Ali ogly), 1908-. Azerb. writer. Wrote: Voskresshii chelovek, 1935, Manifest molodogo cheloveka, 1939.

BE II 27:565

759
646 3 Mir-Kasimov, Mir Asadulla Mir Alekper ogly, 1883- . surgeon; president of Azerb. Akad. nauk, 1945-7. Deputy of VS SSSR 1.-3. sozyv. 1931- prof. of Azerb. Med. inst.

BE II 27:571

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

535
1 Mirtskhulave, Didim Lavrent'evich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950. Conductor of Gorda ballet.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 81

538
1 Mitskhulava, Alio Andreevich, 1903-
(his literary pseud. Mashashvili). Georgian poet influenced by Maiakovskii. Gimn rodine, Enguri, etc.

BE II 27:588

535
1 Mirzoian, Ashot Oganesovich
Armenian ballet artist; Stalin prize 3. class, 1950.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 80

533
2 Mirzoian, M. 1888
Armenian composer

BE I 1:478

401
2 Mkrtchian, Derenik Petrovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for tool building methods.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 28

815
1 Modebadze, Tamara Razhdenovna
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954). Born in Chiatura 1912- chemist; no party affiliation.

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54
Zar. Vost. 2/13/54

538
1 Mosashvili, Il'o Onisimovich, 1896-1954. Georgian poet, dramatist Deputy VS SSSR 1.-3. sozyv. Born in Chargali. Since 1926 worked on various Georgian newspapers. Paid tribute to Michurin adherents in poem: Ego zvezda, 1950. Won Stalin prize in 1950 for his drama Potoplennye kamni.

Laur. Stalin prem. 1950, p. 68
BE II 28:360

665
2 Movsesian, K. M.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

2 Movsesian, S. A.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

532
2 Nalbandian, Dmitrii Arkad'evich, 1906- Born in Tiflis; painter of landscapes. During World War II depicted war themes. Vlast' sovetam-mir narodam, Stalin prize in 1951. The picture of Stalin in 1945, got him Stalin prize in 1946. Nakanune Batumskoi demonstratsii v 1902, painted in 1950-2.

BE II 29:75

465
2 Nalbandian, V.S.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

3 Namazov, R.A.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954.

●538
2 Nar-Dos (pseud. of Ovanisiian, Mikael) 1867-1933. Born in Tiflis. Portrays decadence of bourgeois class, Smert', Ubityi golub, etc. Was influenced by Turgenev, Tolstoy, Goncharov.

BE II 29:123

538 3 Ordubady, Mamed Said, 1872-1950. Azerb. novelist, born in Ordubad. Collaborated on paper Molla Nasredin. Translated Pushkin's Bakhchisaraiskii fontan, Boris Godunov. Wrote: Tebriz tumannyi, 1933-48 4 vols. Early work: Neschastnyi millioner in 1914.

BE II 31:177

665 1 Ordzhonikidze, Grigorii Konstantinovich, 1886-1937. Born in Goresha. Member of Bolshevik party since 1903. Carried out Stalin plan to defeat Denikin. 1926-30 people's commissar of the workers and peasants' inspection of USSR. 1930- chairman of Supreme council of national economy of USSR. Later people's commissar of heavy industry. 1930- member of Politbureau. His obituary appears in Pravda, Feb. 17, 1937.

Soviet Calendar, Feb. 18
BE II 31:171-3

665 3 Orudzhev, M. B. Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20.-21.s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

RH1

6A 1 Osin, Nikolai Lavrent'evich
Adzhar. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

377 2 Ovanesian, Levon Tigranovich
Stalin prize 3. class, 1950 for new type of three-phase synchronic generator.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950 p. 43

538 2 Ovanisiian, Mikael
see
Nar-Dos (pseud.) 1/1

692 2 Ovsepian, Melik R.M.
Member of the criminal collegium of the Armenian Supreme Court

Curr. Digest 1956.

538 5 Pachev, Bekmurza, 1854-1936.
Kabardian poet, born in Nartan. Wrote: Pesnia o Lenine, Pesn' ob Alikhane Kashirgove, Kabarda, Stalin, etc.

BE II 32:251

1/1 [cf. col. 116, p. 776 -- Analyst]

538

3 Pashaev, Mir-Dzhalal ogly
see
Mir- Dzhalal (pseud.) 1/1

666

2 Pavlovskii, I. G.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

533

? Peiko, Nikolai Ivanovich, 1916-
Kab. composer. 1940 finished Moscow conservatory where he now teaches. Composes themes from nationalities like "Prazdnichnaia uvertiura na kabardinskie temy" (1951), "Moldavskaia suita" (Stalin prize 1947, 1951)

BE I 19:218; BE II 32:283

64

1 Pervukhin, Mikhail Georgevich
Deputy to Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 2/18/54

6 Petukhov, Boris Fedorovich
Member of Sov. Soiuz Krasnodar. krai, VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

644

6 Proshunin, Nikolai Emmanuilovich
Member of Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR, 1954, 4. sozyv, Stavropol. krai

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

645

3 Prusskii, A. L.
Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21. s'ezd, 1956

Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

646

1 Purtskhvanidze, Shalva Estatievich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

538

2 Rachiia Kochar (pseud. of Gabrielian, Rachiia Kocharovich) 1910-
Armenian writer; member of CP 1939- Wrote humorous novels: Puteshestviia Ogešena Vaspura, 1937; Deti bol'shogo doma, 1952.

BE II 36:133

3 Ragim, Mamed
Azerb. poet; rec'd Stalin prize in 1949 for poem: Nad Leningradom

BE II 1:471

538

3 Rustamo, Suleiman Aliabbas ogly
1906- Azerb. poet; deputy to VS Azerb. SSR. In 1927 published collection of poems: K radosti. Translated from Georgian Rustaveli's Vitiaz' v tigrovoi shkure.

BE I 49:906

665

2 Saakian, S.M.
Member of CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

815

1 Sabashvili, M.
Director of soil science institute of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, 1954

Zar. Vost 2/17/54

532

3 Sabsaem, P.
Azerb. sculptor; member of Akad. nauk. Azerb. SSR; Stalin prize for S.M. Kirov statue in Baku park.

BE II 1:475

665

3 Sadykov, R.N.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

3 Safaraliev, R.K.
CC CP Azerb. SSR, 20. s'ezd, 1954

RHI

646
812

Azerb. SSR. Member of CC CP Azerb. SSR.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54, 2/28/54

646
4

Sanakoev, Grigorii Georgievich
Iugo-Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda, 3/18/54

4

Sarakaev, Vladimir Basaevich
Sev. Os. deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR 4. sozyv, 1954

Pravda 3/18/54

538
2

Sarian, Gegam, 1902-
Armenian poet born in Iran; wrote: Strana sovetskaia, 1930; Polden', 1935. Glorifies Civil War themes, success of socialism. His works are translated into Russian. Was one of the authors who composed Pis'ma tov. Stalinu.

BE I 50: 307

RHI

316
646 1 Sheklashvili, Shalva Spiridonovich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4. s'ezd, 1954). Born in Gorisa, 1908- ; mining engineer; since 1949 head of "Chiaturmarganets" trust. Deputy of VS Gruz. SSR since 1951.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

445 2 Shekoian, A. A.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 1 Shengelaia, Demma, 1896-
Georgian writer, symbolist; His big work is Sanavardo, 1924-5 (on how capitalism replaced feudalism). Put' portrays counter-revolutionary heroes. 1927 he wrote Tiflis in which he shows affinity to proletarian ideology.

BE I 62:288

1 Shengelaia, Leon Mikhailovich
see
Kiacheli, Leo 1/1

1/1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 947 -- Analyst]

538

5 Shogentsukov, Ali, 1900-1942
Kabardian poet; introduced classic metric system into Kabardian poetry. Wrote novel: Kambot i Liatsa, 1932-6

BE I 30:419

5 Shortanov, A., 1916-
Kabardian novelist

BE II 19:216

665

2 Simonian, Sh. S.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18. s'ezd, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

2 Sochinskii, I. I.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

533

2 Sogomonian, Sogomon Gevorkovich
see
Komitas (pseud.) 1/A

8K

3 Spanaki, Evgenii Akhillesovich
Stalin prize 2. class, engineer

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 55

1/A [Ct. cat. 116, 751 -- Analyst]

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia
RHI

643
665

Feb. 1947. Generalissimo in 1945; took part in Teheran (1943), Yalta (1945) Potsdam (1945) conferences. Wrote: October Revolution, Marxism and the National and Colonial Question, Leninism, Problems of Leninism, etc. Attacked at the 1956 Party congress by Krushchev.

BE I 52:535-622
BE II only X-ref. from Dzhugashvili to yet unpublished volume
Curr. Biogr. 1953, p. 584 & 1942, p. 790-7
Obituary NYT 3/6/53
International Who's Who, 1948/49, p. 1615

538
6654

Stal'skii, Suleiman ashug, 1869-1937 Lezgin poet; people's artist of Dagestan. Member of CC CP Dag. SSR. Born in Ashaga-Stal'. Was not educated and transmitted his songs orally, telling about the difficult life of the peasants. 1934- deputy to 1. vsesoiuz. s'ezd sovet. pisateli. Best work: Poema o Sergo. Buried in Makhachkala. His Pesnia o Staline, Krasnaia Armiia set to music.

BE I 52:670-1
BE II 13:288

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHI

646 6 Svechnikov, Petr Nikolaevich
Member of Sov. Soiuz, VS SSSR, Krasnodar. krai, 4. sozyv, 1954

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

6 Svinareva, Natal'ia Ivanovna
Member of Sov. Soiuz VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954, Krasnodar. krai.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

665
2042 Syrtsev, V. A.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956. Editor of Kommunist; organ tsentral'nogo i erevanskogo komitetov KP Armenii.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538
1 Tabidze, Galaktion, 1892-
Georgian symbolist poet. Wrote: Ia i noch', Veter; later poems extoll proletarian way of life Epokha, Patsifism; Revoliutsionnaia Gruziia. 1944- member of Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR. His novels are: Rodnaia moia zemlia, Rodina-zhiz'n moia. Since 1933 people's poet of Georgia.

BE I 53:391

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

533
2 Ter-Gevondian, Anushavan Grigor'-evich, 1887- . Composer; wrote opera: Seda; ballet: Anait, Nevasta ogna; symphonies: Akhtamar, Rozhdenie, Vaagna, etc.

BE I 54:99

532
2 Terlemezian, Fanas Pavlovich, 1865-1941. Armenian painter of landscapes. Did "Tov. Stalin, Molotov i Voroshilov na aerodrome" in 1939. "Zimnii den' v Erevane", 1933. People's artist of Armenia.

BE I 54:106

538
5 Teuchezh, Tsug, 1855-1944
Adygei poet. Struggled against oppression, spoke of the better Soviet life to come; glorified Stalin

BE II 1:427

5 Teunov, Kh., 1912-
Kabardian author. Wrote Novyi potok, poem, 1946

BE II 19:216

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

646
6 Trofimenkov, Nikolai Ivanovich
Member of Sov. Soiuz, VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954, Krasnodar. krai.

Bak. Rab. 3/18/54

538
4 Tsadasa, no initials
Dagestani post-war (1945-) poet. Wrote: Skazanie o Chabanakh; he rec'd Stalin prize in 1950 for collection: Izbrannoe.

BE II 13:289

4 Tsagalov, Georgii, 1871-
Ossetian poet; since 1890 wrote in Russian, rebelling against tsarist absolutism. Wrote: Osetinskie motivy, Tembolat.

BE I 60:305

538
536 5 Tsei, Ibragim, 1895-
Cherkessian poet, dramatist; contributed to the development of the Cherkessian Theater. Wrote: Khodzhas, on battle of peasants against princes. Drama: Uzyshko, Kharach, etc.

BE I 61:254

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia

RHl

331 3(1?) Tsuleiskir, Georgii Vasil'evich
Stalin prize 2. class, 1950 for certain type of construction work.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950
p. 44

536 5 Tubæv, M.
20. c. Kabardian playwright.

BE II 19:218

646 6652 Tukhikian, Nunik Mesropovna
Deputy Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 18 s'ezd, 1956.

Kom. Er. 3/19/54
1/22/56

532 5 Tukhuzhev, A.
20. c. Kabardian artist.

BE II 19:218

538 2 Tumanian, Ovannes, 1869-1923.
Armenian poet, humanist, dramatist. Wrote poem: Anush, Gikor, etc. Many of his songs were used in operatic themes.

BE I 55:146

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RHl Caucasia
RHl

538
2 Vardanian, Anushavan, 1879-
Armenian writer, dramatist. Wrote: Signal, Krasnye partizany, about effects of Civil War on Armenia. Na beregu Araksa, 1940, Patrioty about collectivization in Soviet Armenia.

BE II 6:627

536
2 Vardanian, Ruzana Tigranovna, 1896-
Actress, people's artist of Armenia. Made debut in Sundukian theatre of Erevan; played roles of Ostrovskii, Gorkii, Sundukian Delegate to 2. vsesoiuznaia konferentsiia storonnikov mira.

BE II 6:627

536
6462 Vardanian, Vavik (Anushavan) Tigranovich, 1901 - . Actor; deputy to VS Arm. SSR 2. -3. sozyv, member of CP since 1945. Producer of Sundukian theatre in Erevan since 1937. Follower of the Moscow Art Theater style of producing. Put on plays by Gorkii, Pogodin, Simonov. Since 1944 head of theater inst. in Erevan.

BE II 6:627

RHl

• 538 3 Vekilov (pseud)
see
Vurgun, Samed Iosif (Vekilov) 2/1

665 2 Velibekov, D. M.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954; 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

2 Velibekov, R. Kh.
Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

646 3 Veli-Zade, Almas Gusein kyzy
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4 sozyv, 1954)

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54

538 1 Vepkhvadze, Aleksei Ivanovich, 1921-
Georgian landscape painter. Rec'd Stalin prize in 1950 for Vysylka I. V. Stalina iz Batuma v 1903 goda.

Laur. Stalin. prem. 1950, p. 74
BE II 7:472

2/1 [cf. cat. 116, p. 828--Analyst]

RH1

538
646 3
665

Vurgun, Samed Iosif (Vekilov)

Born at Salakhli (Azerb), 1906- Poet; Gek Gel, collection of poetry in 1926; play Vagif (1939); drama Farkhad i Shirin (based on lines by old poet Nizami) won him Stalin prize in 1942. Translated Pushkin, Gorkii into Azerb. Deputy to 1.-3. sozyv VS SSSR and in 1954 again to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR (4.sozyv); Member of CC CP SSSR (before 1956); member of Akad. nauk Azerb. SSR. Member of presidium CC CP Azerb. SSR, 21.s'ezd, 1956.

Bak. Rab. 3/19/54
BE II 1:470 9:406-7
Bak. Rab. 1/26/56

665 2

Zakharian, V. S.

Member CC CP Arm. SSR, 17.-18. s'ezd, 1954, 1956.

Kom. Er. 1/22/56

538 2

Zarian, Nairi Egiazarovich, 1900

Armenian poet. Member of CP since 1930. Born in Turkish Armenia. Studied at Erevan univ. Wrote: V goluboi strane kanalov, 1926; Stalin, 1935; Armeniia 1937. His themes are world peace, socialism. Influenced by Maiakovskii. Comedy: Priusadebnyi uchastok, about the return home of Armenians.

BE II 16:477

7: Columbia U.S -4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia

RHI

646
538 2

Zorian, Stefan Egiiaevich
Deputy to Sov. Nats. VS SSSR, 4. sozyv, 1954. Born in Kirovakan, 1890. Writer, influenced by Chekhov; Translated Tolstoi, Turgenev into Armenian. Wrote:
Predsedatel' revkoma, 1926
Devushka iz biblioteki, 1926
and autobiographical novel in 1934–1937 Istoriia odnoi zhizni.

Kom. Er. 3/19/54
BE II 3:87 17:210

the person raped is a minor or an adult: blood-enmity or bloodwite of Rs. 250 (AJuDO, p. 9).

(14) If the adulteress escapes, she becomes the blood-enemy of her husband as well as of her own family. The same holds for her lover. The offended husband is allowed to kill his wife and spare the adulterer, but not vice versa, without becoming a *qanly*. In case of fornication, if both partners are not killed, they have the strict obligation of marrying or else become outcasts and are banished (AJuDO, pp. 43 f).

(15) If a man is accused of adultery and fails to justify himself by an oath taken together with 40 conjurors, the adulteress may be killed by her husband. If a husband decides to kill his adulterous wife, her lover automatically becomes a blood-enemy. The adulterer can choose to pay a bloodwite of Rs. 60 and a fine of six head of cattle instead. The fine is paid to the district (AJuDO, p. 26). If the father of a girl insists, the man who had intercourse with her must marry her, otherwise he must pay a fine of six oxen and becomes a blood-enemy of the girl's family (AJuDO, p. 26). The penalty for raping a widow is three head of cattle. If the woman attacked is married, the offender becomes a blood-enemy if he fails to justify himself by an oath taken together with 40 conjurors (Cf. AJuDO, p. 26).

(16) The adulteress may be divorced (ADOiZO, p. 548, § 19; Dirr, AGKB, p. 75). If the offended husband makes use of this right, the adulterer must pay a bloodwite and is banished for 20—30 days (*ibid.*).

(17) The fornicators are obliged to marry, otherwise they may be killed by the girl's family. Anyone who rapes a girl, widow, divorcée, or a married woman is obliged to marry her, otherwise he too may be killed (AJuDO, p. 48).

In pre-Russian times it was sufficient if the husband had learned by mere hearsay that his wife had been unfaithful: he could at once inflict the death-blow without further investigation.[27] Although during the Russian occupation the right to kill one's adulterous wife still existed (namely, if the wife had been caught in the act or if she had fled with her lover on being detected, or if she had been found guilty by the people's court), the husband seldom made use of his right. A wife was generally divorced, and as compensation, the offended husband kept all her property.[28] We say that she was "generally" divorced, for, if we go through the various criminalogical reports of the Russian (pre-Soviet) times, we find not a few cases where the right to kill has been actually made use of. To mention but a few of these official reports: "December 28, 1869, a citizen of the aul Orot, of the Province of Avaria, by the name of Gamzat Labazan-ogdy, stabbed his brother to death because Ali (his brother) had committed adultery with Gamzat's wife, whose name is Patimat Mutalilov-kizy."[29] Or again, "December 12, 1869, a native of the aul Arsug ... having caught his wife, Kifi Rodzheb-kizy, in an adulterous union with his co-villager, Ramazan Adzhab-Palay-ogdy, killed her with the help of her own kinsman, Dzhabrank Tseyd-ogdy."[30]

The Lesghians love to repeat the ballad of Nika Bulat. It is a tragic tale indeed, but a tale that clearly conveys the deep conviction of these mountaineers of the heinousness of adultery. Nika Bulat, we must remember, was a righteous

[27] Kovalevskij, *Zakon*, II, pp. 195 f.
[28] Similar changes are noticeable throughout the Caucasus.
[29] "Iz gorskoj kriminalistiki," SSKG, III (1870), p. 19.
[30] *ibid.*

man. He loved his mother as every faithful son should. In fact, he loved her with an exceptionally deep filial love. But alas! How painful it must have been for him to learn that his mother, whom he so worshipped, had an illicit lover! His heart burst with grief and rage. Nika Bulat at once rushed to the adulterer's home; his eyes flashed with rage as he whipped out his dagger and plunged it into the lover's heart. Nika Bulat then hacked off his head and hands, and took these gory limbs and head to his mother, and staring at her for a moment as if he had gone mad, dropped them at her feet. On seeing her furious son and especially the gruesome sight before her, she burst into tears, but tears that only served to make Nika Bulat's blood boil with rage even still more violently. With one thrust of his dagger, his mother lay dying beside the head and hands she once so wrongfully loved to clasp. But that is not the end of the tragedy. Nika Bulat's sisters were present and witnessed all. They fell down on their knees, weeping bitterly on their mother's breast, as she bled and gasped. But Nika Bulat did not allow his sisters to weep. That same dagger was whipped out once again, and like a flash plunged into the heart of one of his sisters, and then into the heart of the other, thus putting an end to their sobs, sobs that were, in eyes of Nika Bulat, an approval of their mother's crime. For this great act of heroism Nika Bulat was admired by all and proclaimed the head of the village.[31]

This abhorrence of sexual crimes is brought out further by the fact that any accidental touch of the bare hand of a strange woman is considered a violation, and both are regarded as "unclean."[32] Especially in dances all physical contact must be scrupulously avoided, no matter how small and crowded the room may be. Baddeley describes how the dancers curve in and out within a few inches of each other, but never is there even the slightest bodily contact, "the breach of this observance, even inadvertently, leading to many a fatal quarrel. A husband, brother or lover, looking on with jealous eye, would whip out his 'kinjal' at the mere suspicion of a touch..."[33] A further reflexion of this extreme sensitivity is the considerably large number of *adats* which make no distinction between mere contact and actual rape. In the Districts of Hyuraki, Usisha, and Mugn, for example, actual rape, attempted rape, and a mere suspicious touch or approach are all equally punished.[34]

Homosexuality is punished as severely as voluntary illicit relations between persons of the opposite sex. To mention but a few examples: in Hyuraki District, the two persons caught in the act may be killed on the spot by their relatives, or else, if spared, each must pay a fine of three oxen to the community, and both persons are banished for a year, not to mention other penalties;[35] in

---

[31] Cf. Dirr, AGKB, pp. 75 f.

[32] L'vov, "Domašnjaja i semjnaja žizn Dagestanskich gorcev Avarskago plemeni," SSKG, III (1870), p. 21.

[33] Baddeley, *op. cit.*, II, p. 13.

[34] Cf. "Adaty Darginskich Obščestv," SSKG, VII (1873), pp. 65, 91, 105.

[35] "Adaty Darginskich Obščestv," p. 92. To free one's self from a charge of homosexuality 40 conjurors are required just as in the case of murder *(ibid.)*.

adulterer and the adulteress escape, they both become blood-enemies of the husband and must pay a bloodwite of Rs. 100.[59] 684

In case of fornication, marriage between the two lovers becomes obligatory. The lover may divorce his wife immediately after marriage, but by so doing he incurs the obligation of paying the customary *kebin-khak*.[60] If the girl is too young to marry, the man must wait till she becomes old enough.[61] In case of incest, the regulations set down in the *šarî'a* are followed rather than the *adats*.[62]

Pederasty and sodomy occur very seldom among the North Caucasians and Ossetes, whereas they are rather frequent among the neighbouring Karachai and Taulu.[63] [838]

The KURDS also have the practice of cutting off the adulteress' ears and nose.[64]

§ 2. PROBLEMS AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Historical Reconstruction

Despite the many dissimilarities we have noticed in the customary penal laws of the various peoples of North Caucasus, it is quite possible that the differences are merely different *stages* of one and the same *adat*. (1) According to the oldest customary laws, the adulteress had to be punished, and she alone. She was punished if she had been caught in the act, or even if the husband had learned of her infidelity from others. Sometimes mutilation (nose, ears or arms were cut off, hair clipped, cheeks slit, etc.) preceded the execution; sometimes, after thus being mutilated, she was sold into slavery. (2) It seems that later on, at least in some parts of North Caucasus, she might be mutilated, but not killed. If the jealous husband would nevertheless take her life, he would become a blood-enemy of her relatives. (3) Later still, especially, but not exclusively, through Islamic influence, the adulterer too had to be punished. He would have to pay a certain sum to the offended husband, a sum sufficient to reconcile himself with the relatives of his adulterous wife, whom he had slain and thereby become their blood-enemy. The *adats* which insist on the *death* of the adulterer seem to be relatively recent. (4) As a precaution against over-hasty and unjunst action, the husband was obliged to kill both partners or none at all. To slay only the adulteress or only the adulterer was now looked upon as suspicious and even unjust, and therefore the avenger himself became a blood-enemy of the relatives of the partner he happened to kill. The insistence on killing the culprits *in the act* seems also to be a later innovation, a means to check false suspicion and [567]

---

[59] "Adaty žitelej kumyskoj ploskosti," SSKG, VI (1872), p. 13; Leontovič, II, p. 205, § 13. See also N. Semenov, "Očerki narodnych obyčaev Kumykov Terskoj Oblasti," *Terskij Sbornik* II (1892), No. 2, Part 2, pp. 75 f.

[60] The *kebin-khak* is generally Rs. 100. Cf. Semenov, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

[61] "Adaty žitelej kumyskoj ploskosti," p. 15, § 10.

[62] "Adaty žitelej kumyskoj ploskosti," p. 13.

[63] Kovalevskij *Coutume contemp.*, p. 340.

[64] Jankó, "Néprajzi, etc.," Zichy's *Kaukázusi és középázsiai utázásai*, p. 62.

½ [Sic.. Analyst]

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
[Osset] Caucasia RH1

actions against the Turks. An Ossetin Major-General, K. Zankisov, fought in Poland against the insurgents of 1863–4 and he was by no means the only Ossetin Major-General of that epoch. Furthermore, an 'Ossetin Division' became famous in the course of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877–8, when General Skobelev described its 'chivalrous gallantry' as being 'above any praise'.[12]

Russian cultural work among the Ossetins started much earlier than among other mountain peoples. The first book to appear in the Ossetin language was printed in Moscow in 1798; its object was to serve as a kind of introduction to the study of the Bible. A long period of fruitful association with the Russians and the general peaceful approach of the Ossetins towards Russian military and political rule made them more open to the acceptance of Russian preponderance. The Ossetins were, as a matter of fact, the only people of the Northern Caucasus to produce a great writer in the person of Kosta Khetagurov (1859-1906) who was half Russianized himself and wrote in both the Ossetin and Russian languages. The Soviet régime greatly popularized Khetagurov as a symbol of Russian-Ossetin synthesis, which he undoubtedly was. He had a complete Russian education, had studied at St. Petersburg and was strongly influenced by such progressive Russian writers as Herzen and Chernishevsky, which makes him particularly acceptable from the Soviet point of view.

Until the Ossetins gave proof of their loyalty to Russia during the war the Soviet régime had had to overcome Ossetin resistance to both the establishment of collective farms and the suppression of tribal customs. During the period of the collectivization Ossetin peasants waged a sort of guerilla warfare against 'socialist property' and while outwardly accepting collectivization, tried to transform the Kolkhoz into an instrument of their respective clans. Ossetin chairmen of collective farms and officials of local Soviets seem to have acted on the principle 'I decide who is a kulak and an enemy of the State and who is not'. Thus, at least during its initial stage, collectivization in Ossetia became a downright farce. Persons belonging to a rival clan were rendered innocuous by being denounced as kulaks; real kulaks, on the other hand, were promoted to the rank of respectable Soviet citizens if they happened to belong to the clan dominating the local village council or the collective farm concerned.[13]

All such 'incidents' were forgotten when the Ossetins redeemed their reputation by their brilliant war record. In the fighting which resulted in the dislodgement of the Germans from the approaches to the Caucasus, Ossetin partisans operating from behind the enemy lines greatly assisted the Red Army.[14] As a mark of appreciation for their loyalty, the Soviet Government allowed the Ossetins to increase substantially the territory of their national republic. A decree of April 8th, 1944, stipulated

21; Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
[Kabardin] Caucasia RH 1

S.U. 563 634 687 achieved a dual purpose. In addition to punishing the Balkars it served as a warning for the Kabardinians, who from then on hastened to express their loyalty towards Soviet Russia in a very demonstrative, even effusive, way.

Ca. 177.8/ 814 S.U. 563 814 After the war the Soviet authorities found it advisable to provide for the Kabardinians, as a means of strengthening their allegiance to the Soviet State, a clear conception of history which would unequivocally show that the Russians had always been the protectors of the Kabardinian people. The task of formulating the details of this conception was assigned to the 'Kabardinian Research Institute', whose headquarters are in Nalchik, the capital of the Kabardinian A.S.S.R. The new conception implied the 'official recognition' of Temryuk Idarovich as the national hero of Kabarda. Kabardinian children are expected to look up to Temryuk with the same awe as Russian boys and girls to Peter the Great or Suvorov. According to the new official thesis Temryuk, a Kabardinian prince who lived around 1550, 'endeavoured to build up a strong centralized State able to resist Turkish and Crimean Tartar oppressors'. Temryuk had realized that the Kabardinians were incapable of withstanding their enemies if they were to rely on their own forces only; establishment of close contacts with Muscovy was therefore the only wise Kabardinian policy.[15]

It is the same story which is told with some variation to all the peoples of the Soviet Union in all their many languages. There is always a grain of truth in the story, but never the entire truth, since history is not so simple and so clear-cut that it would fit the purposes of a one-sided propaganda. It is a historical fact that Temryuk asked Ivan the Terrible for protection and even gave him his daughter for wife. Originally, in the days of greater internationalism, Soviet historians failed to stress this fact, and laid more emphasis on the slave trade in which the Kabardinian feudal lords had engaged with the Crimean Tartar Khanate. However, since events had proved the necessity of increasing the attachment and loyalty of the Kabardinians to the Russians and the Soviet State, Temryuk had to be brought to the forefront of Kabardinian history.

Ca. 177.53 538 Ca. 871 191 Kabardinian post-war literature also pursued the aim of re-educating the Kabardinian people. The central theme of the first Kabardinian literary almanac consisted in showing that it was 'the friendship with the Russian people that led the Kabardinians towards a better life.'[16]

While a great deal was done for 're-education' in the sense required by the Russians, education as such had been neglected during the first post-war years, at least as far as the Kabardinian language was concerned. The so-called 'national' schools in the Kabardinian A.S.S.R. were Kabardinian in the first four forms only; from the fifth form onwards teaching was in the Russian language exclusively. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party issued in 1948 a state-